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A new species of the genus *Paraxylocrius* Niisato, 2009 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Ussuriland of Russian Far East

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Callidiini, *Paraxylocrius*, new species, Russia, Primorsky Region, Ussuriland.
Abstract. *Paraxylocrius verigai* **sp. n.** is described from South Ussuri Region of Russian Far East on the base of 4 males and 2 females. The new taxon is very close to *P. testaceus* Niisato, 2009 described from Sakhalin. The distinguishing characters are discussed and figured.

The genus *Paraxylocrius* Niisato, 2009 was described for a single species *P. testaceus* Niisato, 2009 from Sakhalin Island. *P. testaceus* was known up to now after the holotype only, which is represented by a very old damaged and teratic male (Fig. 15) with a label in Russian: Sakhalin, Suprunenko (Fig. 16).

Recently a good series of a species very close to *P. testaceus* was collected in the South of Primorsky Region in Ussuriland. It is described bellow as new.

Paraxylocrius verigai sp. n. (Figs 1-14)

Description. Totally black brown, unicoloured, much darker than *P. testaceus*; palpi, antennae and tarsi distinctly lighter than body and elytra; tibiae and bases of femora a little lighter; apical joints of maxillary palpi axe-like, in males a little wider, than in *P. testaceus*; in females wider than in males.

Antennae relatively thicker than in *P. testaceus*; reaching apical elytral 5th in males or surpassing elytral middle in females; 4th antennal joint a little shorter than 3rd both in males and in females, while in male of *P. testaceus* 4th antennal joint a little longer than 3rd; 5th joint is also the longest; apical (11th) antennal joint in males (Fig. 10) and in females (Fig. 11) with a distinct deeply separated appendage, which looks like a short 12th joint; apical antennal joints in *P. testaceus* are teratic, so the natural shape of 10th–11th antennal joint in *P. testaceus* is unknown.

Prothorax widest near middle, in males from about 1.4 (Figs 1-2) to 1.3 (Figs 3-4) wider at middle than long, in *P. testaceus* prothorax about 1.2 times wider at middle than long; in females prothorax from 1.2 (Fig. 5) to 1.3 (Fig. 6) wider at middle than long; sometimes strongly narrowed posteriorly behind middle (Fig. 1 and Fig. 3) and so much narrower at base, than anteriorly – similar to *P. testaceus*; or about as wide at base as anteriorly (Figs 4-6) with evenly rounded sides. Pronotum glabrous, shining, without punctation, with roughly sculptured lateral areas anteriorly, which is prolonged to the ventral side of prothorax; sculptured area densely covered with short erect and recumbent pubescence; it is usually strongly bordered in males with sometimes raised (holotype) border-line; in females sculptured area much finer with diffused borders. Ventral side strongly convex, similar to *P. testaceus.* Scutellum smooth, glabrous, rounded posteriorly, about as long as wide; in *P. testaceus* scutellum strongly elongated.

Elytra more or less dilated posteriorly and here depressed with widely rounded sides, sometimes strongly dilated (Figs 1-2), less dilated in females, than in males; usually about parallelsided in anterior third; in males from about 2.2 (holotype, Fig. 1) to 2.4 (Fig. 3) times longer than humeral width, in females from about 2.2 (Fig. 6) to 2.3 (Fig. 5) times longer than humeral width; elytral surface nearly glabrous, with scattered very short, hardly visible setae, elytral sculpture more or less rough, but not strongly rough as in *P. testaceus*, getting smoother posteriorly; elytral apices joined and widely together rounded.

Legs very similar to *P. testaceus,* but male femora a little more clavate, 1^{st} tarsal joint relatively longer; about as long in hind legs as 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} combined.

Ventral side of meso- and metathorax shining, with short dense erect and oblique pubescence.

Pygidium in males widely rounded about truncated; postpygidium narrower rounded with very distinct small emargination in three specimens (indistinct in paratype N1 and in *P. testaceus*), sometimes similar, but smaller emargination can be seen also in pygidium (holotype); posterior margin of the last abdominal sternite in males slightly widely incurved; pygidium in females narrow, elongated with very small emargination (paratype N5) or irregularly truncated (paratype N2); last abdominal sternite in females narrowly rounded (paratype N5) or narrowly truncated (paratype N2).

Male genitals are rather similar to genitals depicted by Niisato (2009) for *P. testaceus*, but aedeagus apex (Figs. 12-13) is distinctly sharper and parameres are longer and narrower.

Body length in males: 13.0mm (holotype) – 14.8mm (paratype N3), width at humeri: 4.2mm (holotype) – 5.0 mm (paratype N4); body length in females (from mandible apex to elytral apex): 15.5mm (paratype N2) – 16.3mm (paratype N5), width: 4.9 mm (paratype N2) – 5.5 mm (paratype N5).

Remark. The distinguishing characters between new species and *P. testaceus*, listed above, must be regarded as provisional because were bases on a single known specimen of *P. testaceus,* and could be partly connected with individual peculiarity of that teratic specimen.

Materials. All 6 specimens (4 males and 2 females) were collected on a single fresh *Betula* log sawed down in spring 2012 and disposed among other logs inside a log deck 2 km eastwards Ivanovka of Mikhailovka district of Primorsky Region of Russia (43°57'N, 132°32'E): holotype, male, 21.6.2012, S. Ivanov leg. – author's collection; paratype N1: male, 6.6.2012, S. Veriga leg. – collection of S. Ivanov (Vladivostok); paratype N2: female, 6.6.2012, S. Veriga leg. – author's collection; paratype N3: male, 9.6.2012, S. Ivanov leg. – collection of S. Ivanov (Vladivostok); paratype N4: male (without one leg), 9.6.2012, S. Ivanov leg. – author's collection; paratype N5: female, 15.6.2012, S. Ivanov leg. – collection of S. Ivanov (Vladivostok).

Distribution. The discovery of a new taxon in a single locality in the central part of the south of Primorsky Region of Russia (2 km eastwards Ivanovka of Mikhailovka district, 43°57'N, 132°32'E) makes possible its wide distribution in Ussuriland. It also must occur in North-East China and in North Korea.

Bionomy. Not a single specimen was observed flying. Each appeared in the day time from inside the log deck slowly crawling along the log. So, all specimens were getting together on a single *Betula* log for copulation and oviposition, though nor copulation, neither oviposition were observed.

Derivation of name. The new species is dedicated to Sergey Veriga (Vladivostok), who discovered the new species collecting two first specimens.

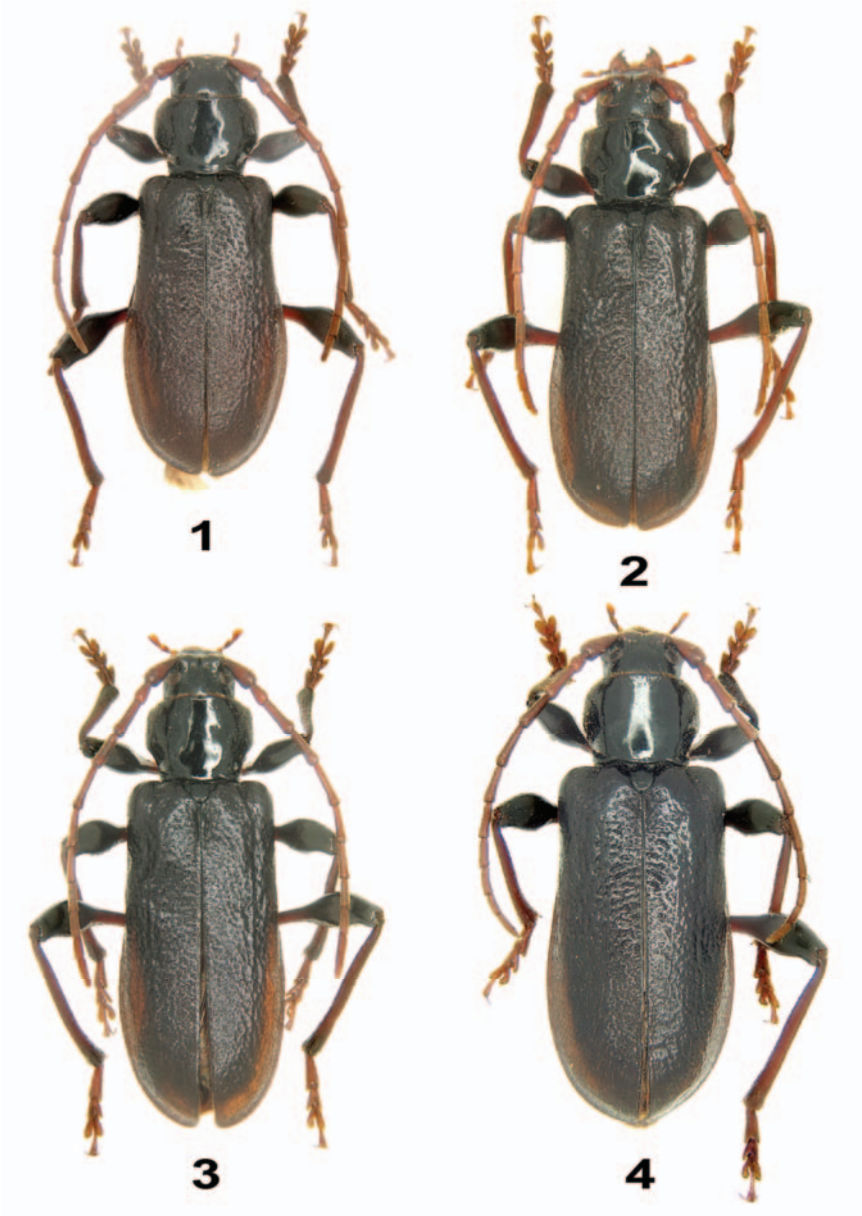
Acknowledge. I am extremely gratitude to a well known lucky beetle collector Sergey Ivanov (Vladivostok) for providing me with so extraordinary materials for study and supplying me with invaluable natural observations as well as for his critical reading of the manuscript.

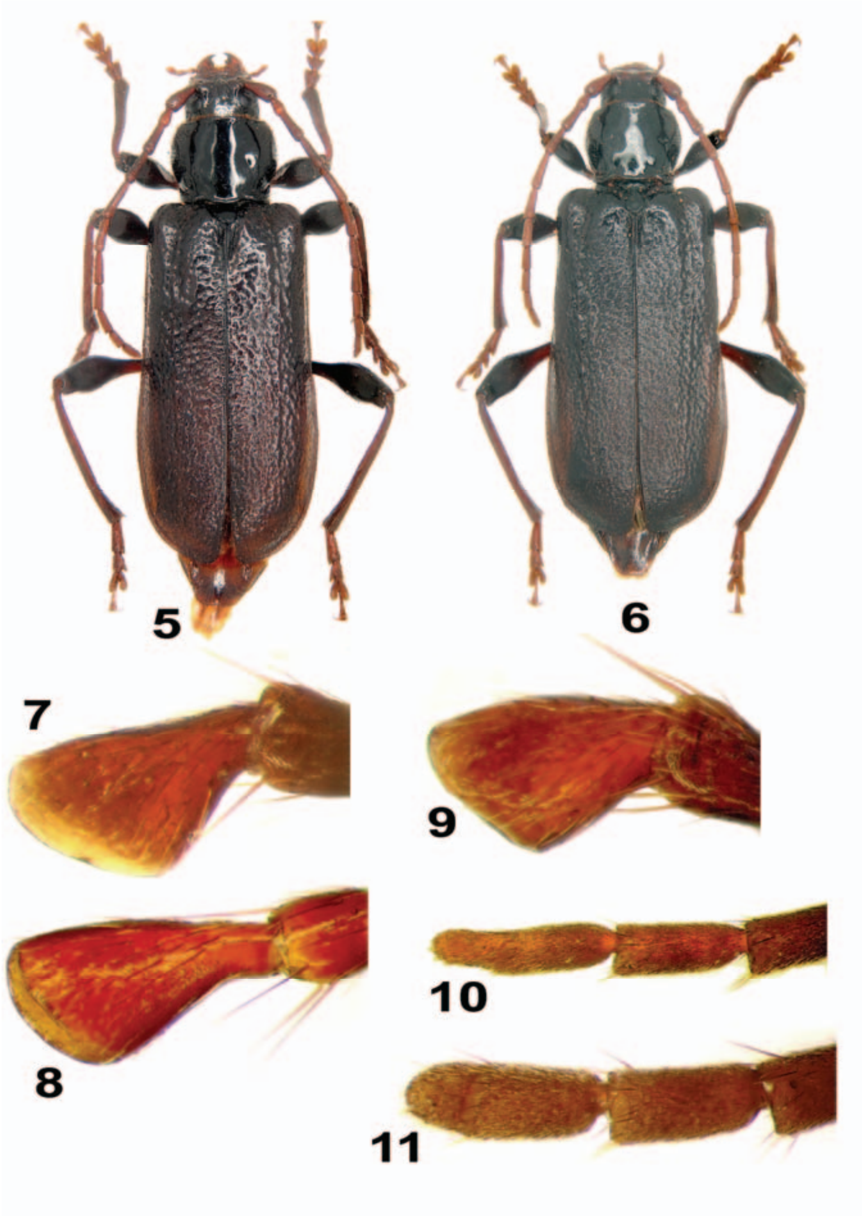
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INSCRIPTIONS TO FIGURES

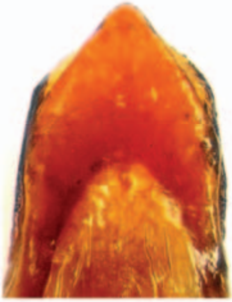
Figs 1-14. *Paraxylocrius verigai*, **sp. n.**
1 - male, holotype; 2 – male, paratype N1; 3 – male, paratype N3; 4 – male, paratype N4; 5 – female, paratype N2; 6 – female, paratype N5; 7 – apical male maxillary joint of the holotype; 8 - apical male maxillary joint of the paratype N1; 9 - apical female maxillary joint of the paratype N5; 10 – apical (10^{th}–11^{th}) male antennal joints of the holotype; 11 – apical (10^{th}–11^{th}) female antennal joints of the paratype N5; 12 – holotype aedeagus apex, dorsal side; 13 – holotype aedeagus apex, ventral side; 13 – distal end of holotype parameres.
Figs 15-16. *Paraxylocrius testaceus* Niisato, 2009.
1 – male, holotype; 2 – set of holotype labels.


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Manuscripts should not contain charts, diagrams, photographs, drawings

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<u>The sample design of the article:</u>

Ivanova Ekaterina Pavlovna
Ph.D., professor of the Faculty of Philosophy

Methodological aspects of transition from training to selfeducation paradigms

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Key words: kinds of paradigms, training paradigm, self-education paradigm, peculiarity of self-education paradigm at a higher school, didactical complex of selfeducation.
Abstrct: The article settles the self-education paradigm in comparison with particular and local pedagogical paradigms. Historical succession, information trend and realization in attributes of training are considered as a methodological basis of self-education paradigm.

[Text of article]

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